does not contain additional information that is important to our understanding of the prehistory or history of the region and is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

Figure 16. Site XMH-00293, facing southeast

XMH-00325
Latitude:
Longitude:
Determination: Not Eligible

Site XMH-00325 is located on a small north-south trending knoll that rises at the center of three kettle lakes. The knoll is the southern endpoint of a low ridgeline that extends to the north several hundred meters before turning east. The nearest water sources are three unnamed kettle lakes that lie 75m to the south, 30m to the northwest and 60m to the northeast. All three lakes are visible from the site. Due to the site's location in a valley, the only visible landmark is Donnelly Dome to the south-southeast. The ridgeline is devoid of tall trees and slightly eroded, with dwarf alder covering 90 percent of the site, other vegetation five percent, and surface erosion the remaining five percent.

Site XMH-00325 consists of four waste flakes discovered in the back-dirt of a rodent burrow during a 1983 Phase I survey (Steele 1983). No additional artifacts were located during the 2005 evaluation.

Two shovel tests were placed 2m from the rodent burrow during 1983; both were negative. Shovel tests were placed systematically through the site at intervals of 10m during the 2005 evaluation. A total of 57 shovel tests were excavated. The depth of each shovel test varied, but all were excavated to glacial till. None of the shovel tests were positive. Based on the results of survey and testing the site area is estimated at approximately 10m x 10m.

Figure 17. General view of site XMH-00325, facing west

Because none of the shovel tests yielded cultural material, no 1m x 1m test units were excavated at site XMH-00325. Soil thickness for the 57 shovel tests varied from 0-46cm across the site and soil depth averaged 26.5cm. Overall the site sits in a valley between two ridges, creating a wind corridor that has left the entire knoll considerably wind eroded. Soil in the site area consists of a dark brown loess root mat to an average depth of 7.3cm. Below this organic horizon, the soil consists of brown and yellow-brown loess with a medium to high density of gravel and pebbles. Glacial till is encountered below this and consists of yellow and yellow brown sandy loess with a high density of gravels, pebbles and cobbles.

Findings

Pedestrian survey and 57 shovel tests produced a total of only two surface artifacts. The paucity of cultural material indicates that XMH-00325 does not contain additional information that is important to our understanding of the prehistory or history of the region and is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

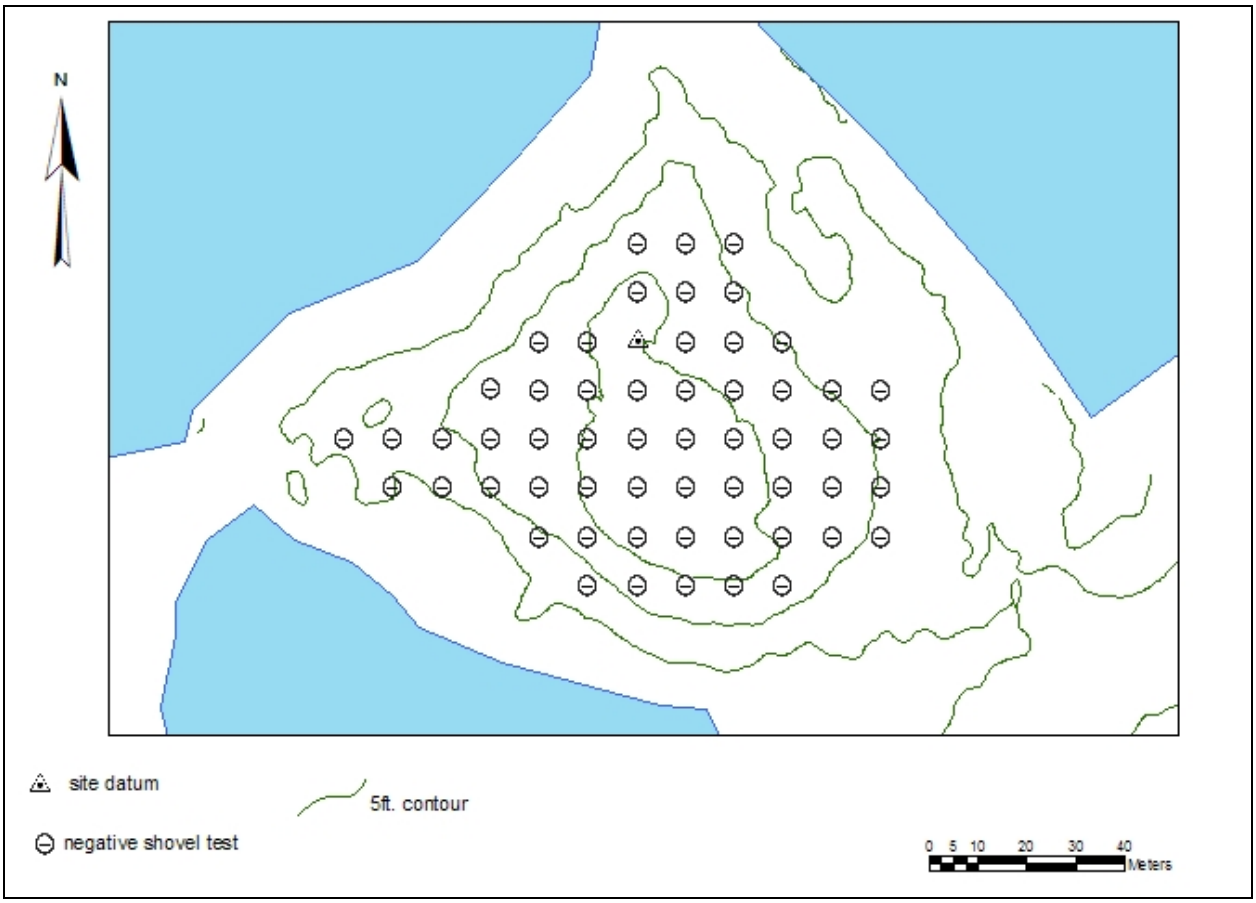

Figure 18. Site map of XMH-00325

XMH-00930
Latitude:
Longitude:
Determination: Eligible

Site XMH-00930 is located on the northern shore of Mark Lake. The view shed from the site is limited because it is located in a depression. The peaks of the Alaska Range are visible to the southwest. Surface visibility is estimated at 75 percent in the beach area on the shores of Mark Lake, but the site is highly vegetated where the beach rises up into a forested area.

Site XMH-00930 consists of eight flakes and one flake tool recovered from both the surface and below the surface. The site was discovered during a 2002 Phase I survey of the lakeshore. One flake tool and four flakes were found on the beach. The artifacts were collected, because of risk of damage or disturbance from the lake or military activity in the area. During the 2005 site evaluation one additional flake was located in a shovel test pit, from 1-95cmbs (centimeters below the surface). No surface artifacts were found during the evaluation of the site.

Shovel tests were systematically placed throughout the site area at intervals of 10m during the 2005 evaluation. A total of 16 shovel tests were excavated. The depths of the shovel tests varied, but all were excavated to glacial till. None of the 16 shovel tests were positive and only

one new artifact was found during the 2005 evaluation. Based on the results of the survey and testing, the site area is estimated at approximately 30m x 40m.

Figure 19. General view of site XMH-00930, facing west

Soil thickness varies across the site. Soil thickness at the location of the positive shovel test (upslope of the beach) is deep—exceeding 293cm in depth. The soil here consists of the following layers: a very dark gray organic mat (0-16cmbs), pale brown sand (16-67cmbs), light olive brown very compact loess (67-105cmbs), mixing layers of olive brown sand and light olive brown compact loess (105-253cmbs), and finally gray clay overlying olive yellow sand from 253-293cmbs. Excavation of the shovel test was terminated at 293cmbs, which was the limit of the bucket augur. In order to explore what lies beneath the sands of the beach, one shovel test was excavated on the lake shore. This shovel test revealed a 64cm thick layer of brown compacted loess on top of approximately 60cm of pale brown sand which lies above the water table, which was reached at 120cmbs. Because of the extreme depth of soil in the area upslope of the bank, and the proximity of the water table on the beach, no 1mx1m test units were excavated at XMH-00930.

Findings

A total of six artifacts were recovered from XMH-00930. Four were recovered from the surface and five were recovered from below the surface. The materials at the site include chert and basalt. Based on the results of survey and testing the site area is estimated at approximately 30m x 40m.

Site XMH-00930 is a small lithic site with both surface and buried components. With buried cultural material, XMH-00930 is in an excellent position to contribute to our knowledge of prehistoric land use patterns. *In situ* artifacts and soil stratigraphy indicate datable material and diagnostic artifacts may be present and could be used to date human use of the site, potentially contributing to a broader regional context. Site XMH-00930 is an intact archaeological site with integrity. The site is eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places under criterion D for its potential to yield information important in understanding the prehistory of the region.

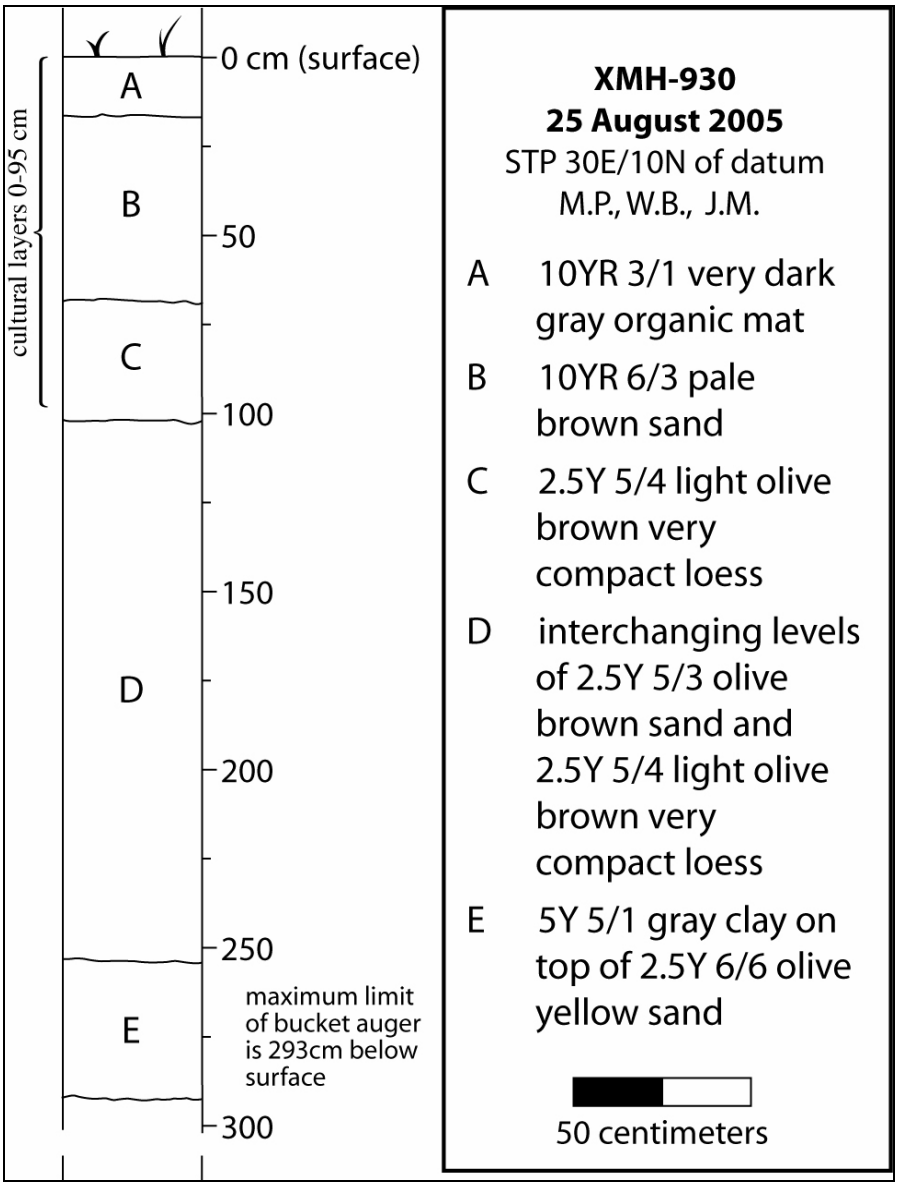

Figure 20. Soil profile of positive test pit from XMH-00930

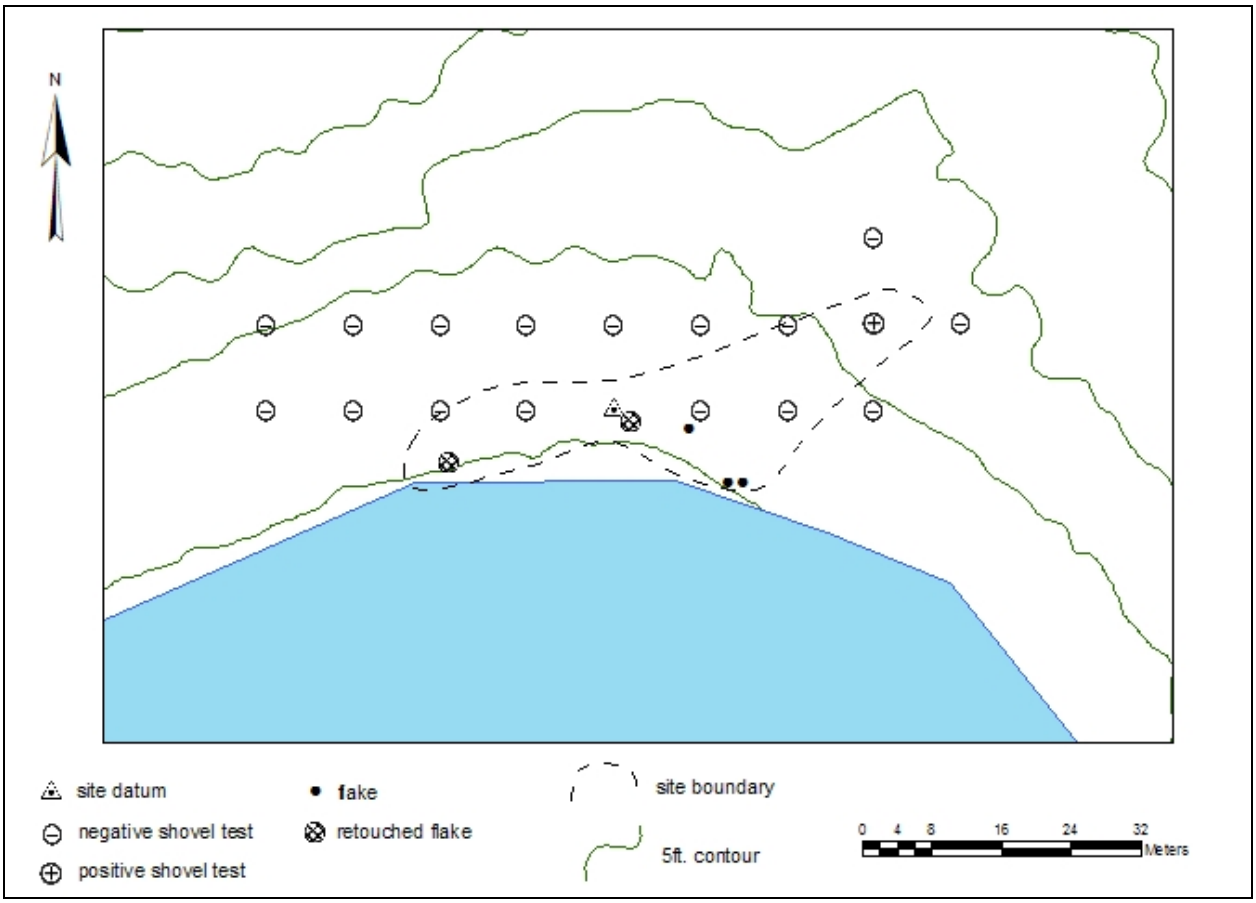

Figure 21. Site map of XMH-00930

XMH-00931
Latitude:
Longitude:
Determination: Eligible

Site XMH-00931 is located on a ridge above Mark Lake immediately north of the access road to the lake. Mark Lake is located 150m to the southeast of the site, and an unnamed pond is 200m to the south of the site. The unnamed pond is visible, while the view of Mark Lake is blocked by thick foliage. Also visible from the site is Donnelly Dome to the south-southeast and the Alaska Range to the south. The surface visibility is 100 percent at the road cut bank and on the road surface, with approximately 0-5 percent visibility across the remainder of the site. The site is rich in vegetation including spruce, birch and aspen trees, large shrubs, cranberry bushes, grasses, moss and lichens.

Site XMH-00931 consists of six flakes recovered from both the surface and below the surface. Two flakes were discovered during a 2002 Phase I survey, a small chert flake found in the road cut bank and a retouched flake located on the access road. Both flakes were removed from the area in 2002 due to their location near and on the access road and the likelihood of destruction from vehicle traffic. Four additional flakes were recovered sub-surface during the 2005 evaluation, but no additional surface artifacts were located.

Figure 22. General view of site XMH-00931, facing north

Shovel tests were systematically placed throughout the site area at intervals of 10m during the 2005 evaluation. A total of 20 new shovel tests were excavated. The depths of the shovel tests varied, but all were excavated to glacial till. One shovel test was positive and yielded a small yellow-brown chert flake from a depth of 40-48cmbs. Based on the results of the survey and testing, the site area is estimated at approximately 25m x 15m.

One 1m x 1m excavation unit was placed at site XMH-00931. The unit was placed 50cm to the south of the positive shovel test pit. The northeast corner of the unit is located 10.5m to the south and 0.25cm east of the site datum. The unit was excavated in 10cm levels until glacial till was reached throughout the entire unit floor. The unit yielded three artifacts. All three were recovered from level two, from 10-15cm below the unit datum. All three artifacts are chert flakes brown/gray in color. No subsurface features were identified within the unit or site. Soil thickness varied from 0-290cm across the site. Soil deposition was deeper on the eastern portion of the site where it is more heavily forested. Along the 10m east and 20m east grid lines, soil deposition averaged 101cm. For the remainder of the site soil depth averaged 38cm. Soil in the area consists of a loosely compacted, organically rich, dark brown root mat to an average depth of 9cm. Below this organic horizon, the soil consists of moderately compacted yellow-brown sandy loess with a very low density of gravel and pebbles. Below this second level glacial till is encountered and consists of yellow-brown sandy loess with a moderate to high density of gravels, pebbles and cobbles.

Findings

A total of six artifacts were recovered from XMH-00931. Two were recovered from the surface and four were recovered from below the surface. The materials at the site consisted of different types of chert. Based on the results of survey and testing the site area is estimated at approximately 25m x 15m.

Site XMH-00931 is a small lithic site with both surface and buried components. With buried cultural material, XMH-00931 is in an excellent position to contribute to our knowledge of prehistoric land use patterns. *In situ* artifacts and soil stratigraphy indicate datable material and

diagnostic artifacts may be present and could be used to date human use of the site, potentially contributing to a broader regional context. Site XMH-00931 is an intact archaeological site with integrity. The site is eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places under criterion D for its potential to yield information important in understanding the prehistory of the region.

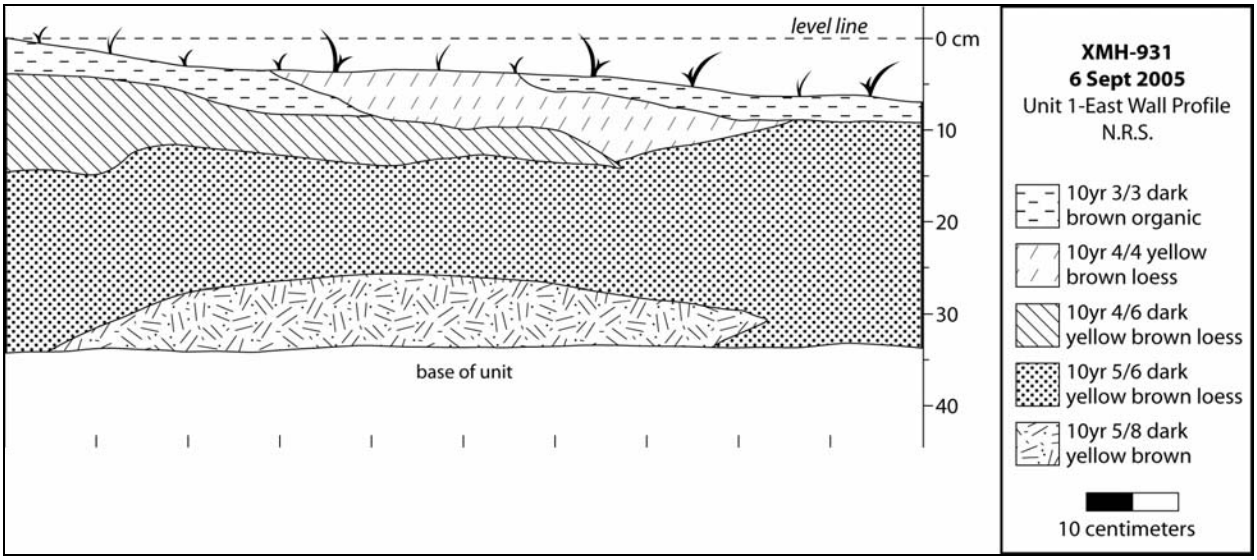

Figure 23. Soil profile from test unit at XMH-00931

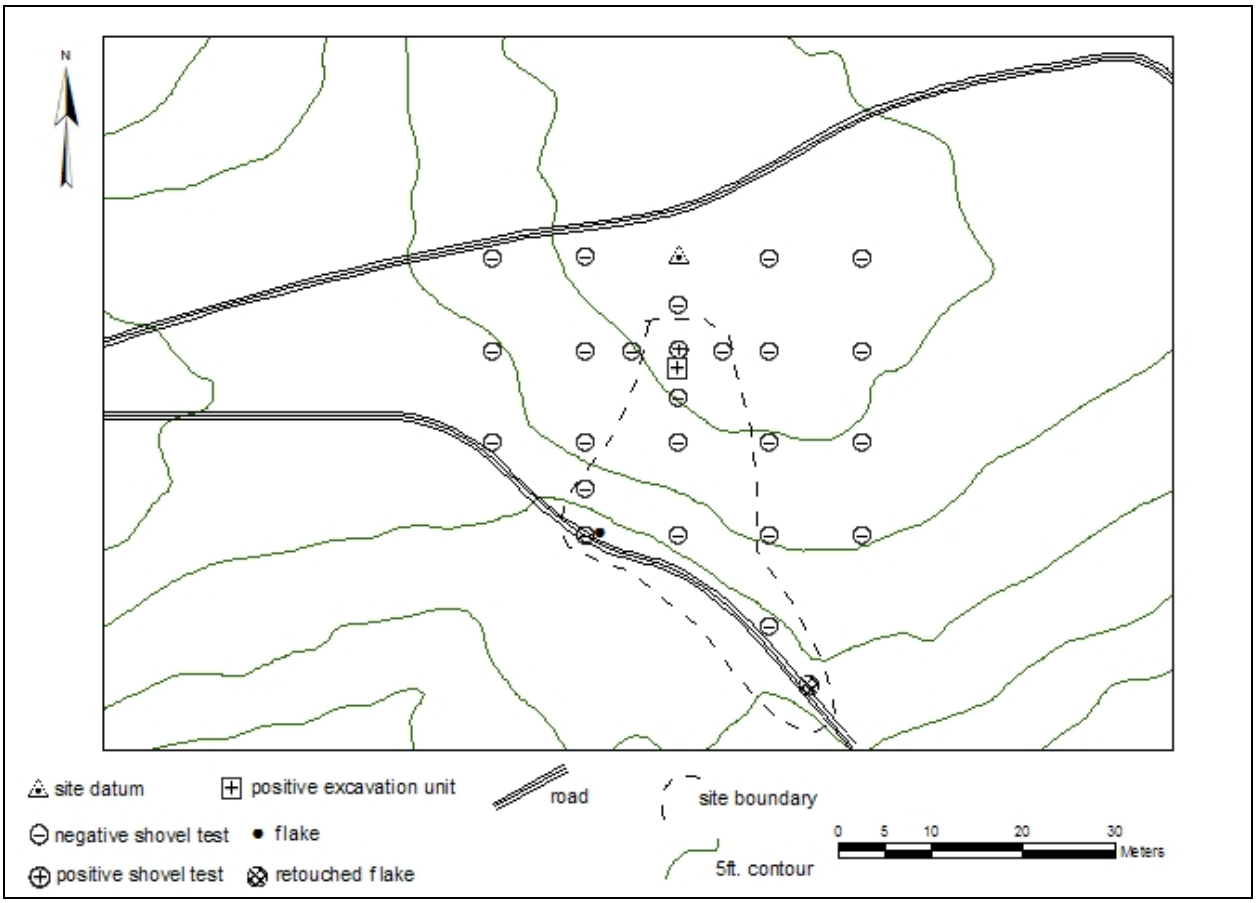

Figure 24. Site map of XMH-00931

XMH-00933
Latitude:
Longitude:
Determination: Eligible

Site XMH-00933 is located on a ridge above Mark Lake, which is 400m to the south. The view shed is 180º and Donnelly Dome is visible to the south, the Alaska Range to the west and a ridge just past Mark Lake to the east. Surface visibility is very poor, less than one percent.

Site XMH-00933 consists of three artifacts recovered from both the surface and below the surface. Two flakes, a gray chert and a black chert flake were discovered in an area exposed by a fallen tree during a 2002 Phase I survey. One additional flake, in two pieces, was recovered sub-surface in the 2005 evaluation. The evaluation failed to locate any additional surface artifacts.

Shovel tests were systematically placed throughout the site area at intervals of 10m during the 2005 evaluation. A total of 22 new shovel tests were excavated. The depths of the shovel tests varied, but all were excavated to glacial till. One of the 22 shovel tests was positive during the 2005 evaluation. Based on the results of the survey and testing, the site area is estimated at approximately 10m x 10m.

Figure 25. General view of site XMH-00933, facing north

Two test units were excavated in 2005 near the surface artifacts and the positive shovel test. Test unit 1 was placed between the two locations, 50cm east of the datum on the 0 north line, with the unit on the south side of the line. This unit was negative, and unit two was placed directly over the positive shovel test, 20cm west of unit one, with the datum in the north wall of the unit. The second chert flake was recovered in test excavation unit two at 15-17 cmbd (below the datum). The units were excavated in 10cm levels until they reached the same depth as the positive shovel test, 35 cmbd. No subsurface features were identified at the site.

Soil deposition across site XMH-00933 ranged from 7– 43 cm, with an average thickness of 20cm. The topsoil layer is 1-10cm in depth, most often dark brown loess with high organic content. This is followed by moderately compact light brown loess, sometimes with red, orange or yellow shadings. Underlying this is glacial till, composed of loess, in varying colors, and a high concentration of pebbles and gravels. Soil in the test units was clearly disturbed by roots, and had a more sandy composition.

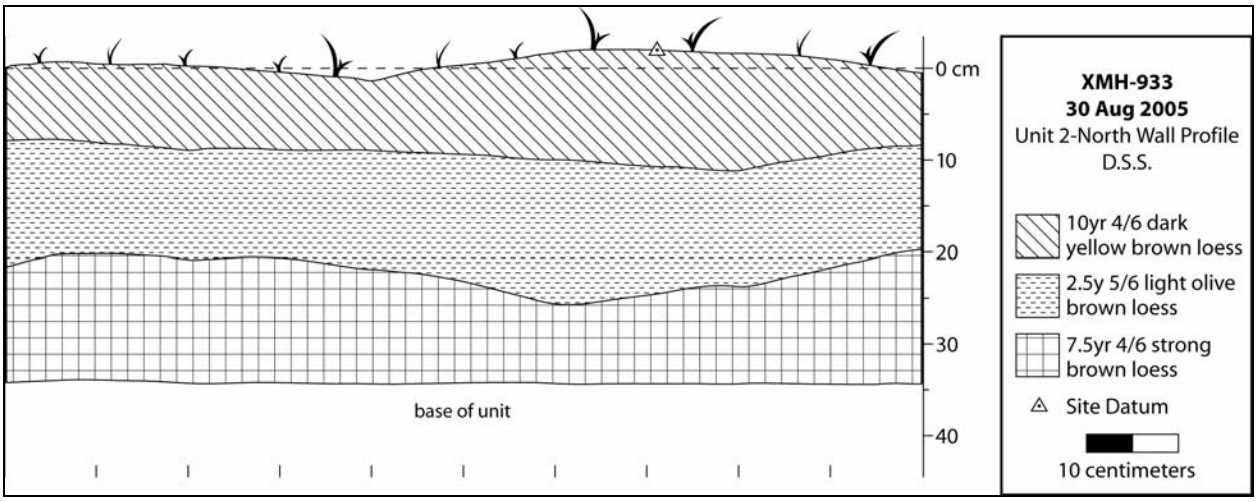

Figure 26. Soil profile from test unit at XMH-00933

Findings

A total of three artifacts were recovered from XMH-00933. Two were recovered from the surface and one flake in two pieces was recovered from below the surface. The materials at the site consisted of different types of chert. Based on the results of survey and testing the site area is estimated at approximately 10m x 10m.

Site XMH-00933 is a small lithic site with both surface and buried components. With buried cultural material, XMH-00933 is in an excellent position to contribute to our knowledge of prehistoric land use patterns. *In situ* artifacts and soil stratigraphy indicate datable material and diagnostic artifacts may be present and could be used to date human use of the site, potentially contributing to a broader regional context. Site XMH-00933 is an intact archaeological site with integrity. The site is eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places under criterion D for its potential to yield information important in understanding the prehistory of the region.

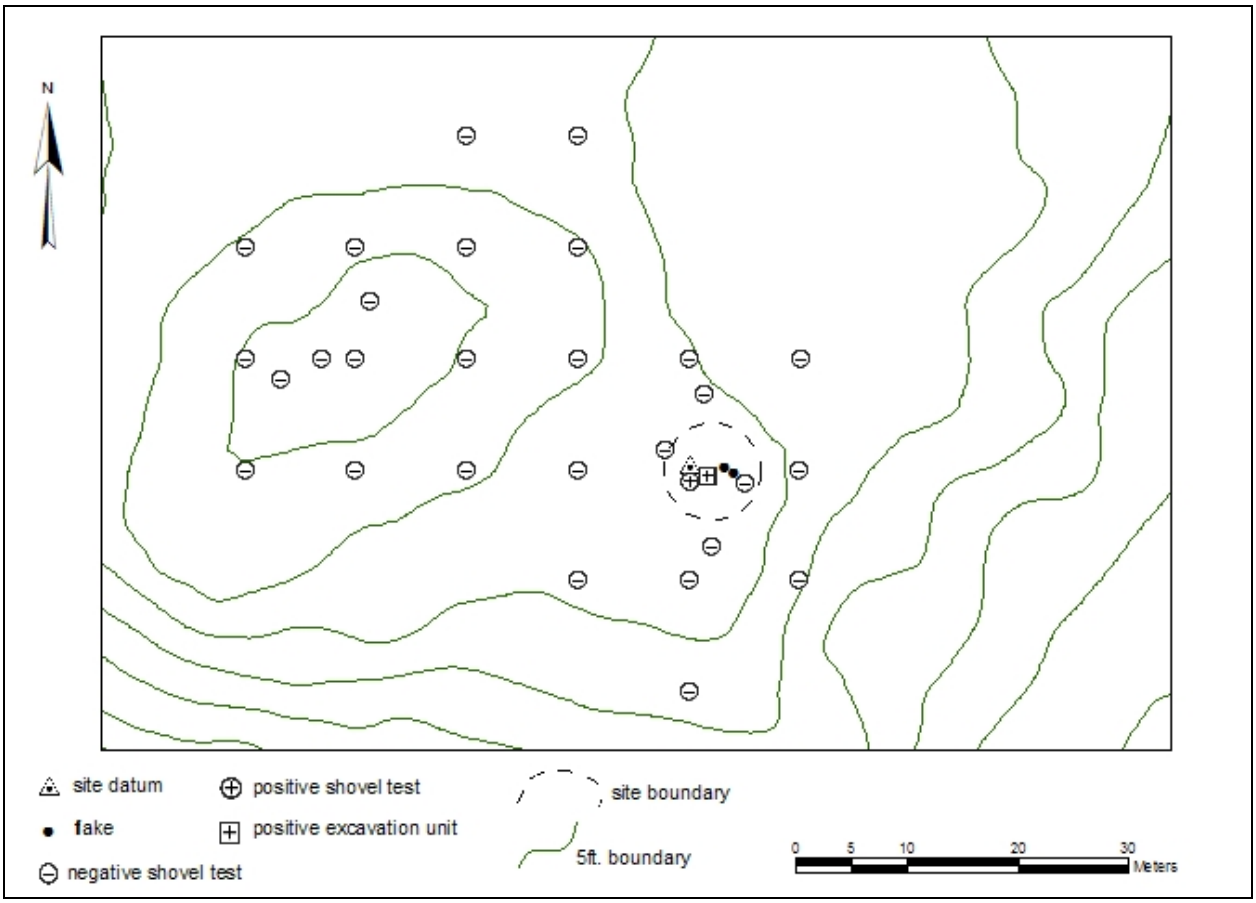

Figure 27. Site map of XMH-00933

XMH-00934
Latitude:
Longitude:
Determination: Not Eligible

Site XMH-00934 is located on a small, low finger ridge extending south from a larger ridge. The nearest water source is Big Lake, which is located 500m to the southwest. The view shed is a full 360º. Windy Ridge is visible to the southeast, Donnelly Dome to the south and the Alaska Range and the Delta River to the west. Surface visibility is poor and is estimated to be less than 5 percent.

Site XMH-00934 consists of two artifacts. This site was located during a 2002 Phase I survey. One basalt and one chert flake were found on the surface (Hedman et al. 2003), but were not collected. Another artifact identified in the 2002 survey was later deemed an ecofact. No additional artifacts were discovered at XMH-00934 during 2005 Phase II evaluations and the three flakes found during the Phase I survey could not be relocated.

Shovel tests were systematically placed throughout the site area at 5m intervals, due to the size of the finger ridge, during the 2005 evaluation. A total of 20 new shovel tests were excavated. The depths of the shovel tests varied, but all were excavated to glacial till. None of the 20

shovel tests were positive and no new artifacts were found during the 2005 evaluation. Based on the results of the survey and testing, the site area is estimated at approximately 5m x 5m.

Figure 28. General view of site XMH-00934, heading south

Because no subsurface artifacts were found, no test units were excavated. Soil thickness varied from 2–83cm across the site, with thicker deposition to the north. The organic layer was composed of loosely compacted dark brown loess, with an average depth of 6cm. The following soil layer consisted of moderately compact loess, with colors varying from medium brown to red brown. Glacial till was encountered under this layer, composed of yellow brown loess with a high level of cobbles and gravels.

Findings

Pedestrian survey and 20 shovel tests produced a total of only two surface artifacts. The paucity of cultural material indicates that XMH-00934 does not contain additional information that is important to our understanding of the prehistory or history of the region and is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

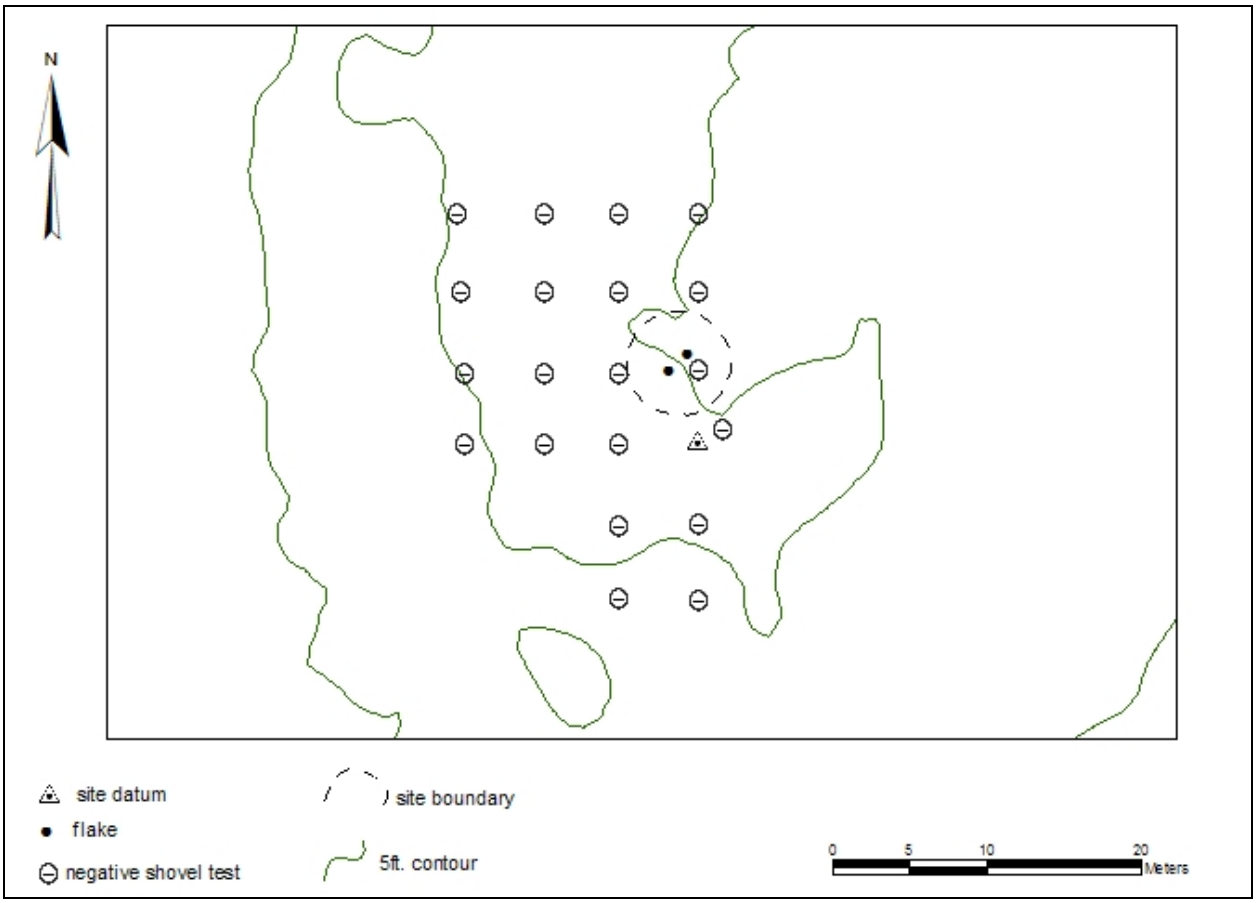

Figure 29. Site map of XMH-00934

XMH-00935
Latitude:
Longitude:
Determination: Not Eligible

Site XMH-00935 is located on a long, low ridge that runs north-south. Sites XMH-00936, XMH-00937 and XMH-00982 are also on the same ridge. The nearest water source is Mark Lake, which is located 550m to the north. The view shed at the site is approximately 270º, with vegetation blocking views to the north. The Alaska Range is visible to the southwest, Donnelly Dome to the south and Windy Ridge to the southeast. Less than five percent of the surface is visible.

Site XMH-00935 consists of one brown-gray chert microblade found during Phase I investigations in 2002 (Hedman et al. 2003). Shovel tests were systematically placed throughout the site area at intervals of 10m during the 2005 evaluation. A total of 24 new shovel tests were excavated. The depths of the shovel tests varied, but all were excavated to glacial till. None of the 24 shovel tests were positive and no new artifacts were found during the 2005 evaluation. Based on the results of the survey and testing, the site area is estimated at approximately 5m x 5m.

Figure 30. General view of site XMH-00935, facing south

No test units were excavated due to the lack of subsurface cultural materials. The soil thickness varied from 0–43cm throughout the site. Soil in the area consists of an organic layer of dark brown loess, with an average depth of 6cm. Beneath the loess is moderately compact loess, predominantly red brown, with a low percentage of gravels and cobbles. In some areas the soil has a higher organic composition and is loamy silt/loess. Glacial till appeared after this layer as a yellow brown loess (occasionally red or light brown) with a high density of cobbles and gravels.

Findings

Pedestrian survey and 24 shovel tests produced a total of only one artifact. This finding suggests that XMH-00935 is an isolated find. The paucity of cultural material indicates that XMH-00935 does not contain additional information that is important to our understanding of the prehistory or history of the region and is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

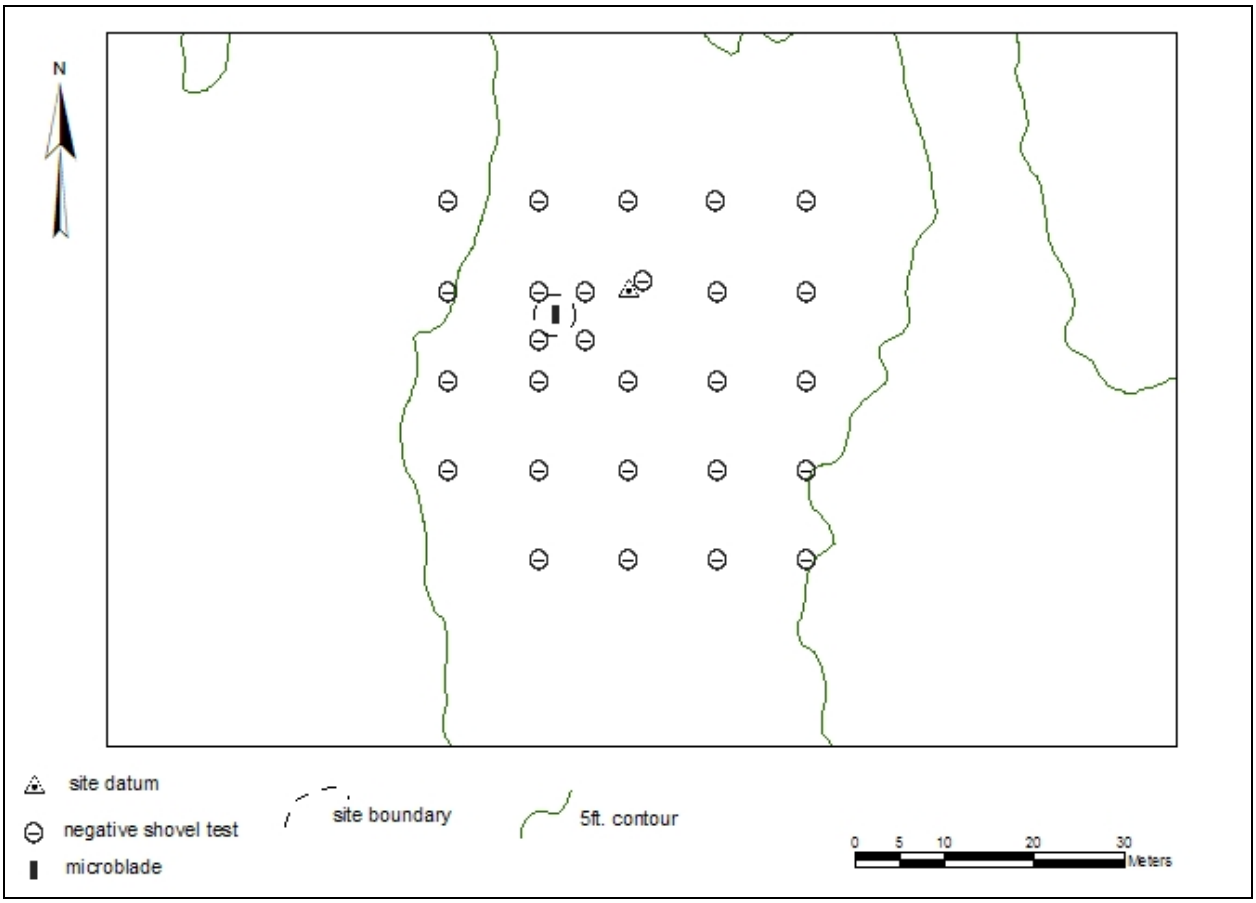

Figure 31. Site map of XMH-00935

XMH-00936
Latitude:
Longitude:
Determination: Not Eligible

Site XMH-00936 is located on a long, low, north-south trending ridge. Sites XMH-00935, XMH-00937 and XMH-00982 are located further south on the same ridge. The northern portion of the site is elevated approximately 2m higher than the southern portion. Mark Lake is the nearest water source, located 450m to the north. The view shed is a full 360º, with the Delta River and Alaska Range visible to the west, Donnelly Dome to the south and the Granite Mountains to the east. Surface visibility is approximately 15 percent.

Site XMH-00936 consists of three artifacts. Three tertiary, dark gray chert flakes were found on the surface during a 2002 Phase I survey (Hedman et al. 2003). Shovel tests were systematically placed throughout the site area at intervals of 10m during the 2005 evaluation. A total of 32 new shovel tests were excavated. The depths of the shovel tests varied, but all were excavated to glacial till. None of the 32 shovel tests were positive and no new artifacts were found during the 2005 evaluation. Based on the results of the survey and testing, the site area is estimated at approximately 10m x 30m.

Figure 32. General view of site XMH-00936, facing south

Two 1m x 1m test units were excavated at XMH-00936 in 2005, near two flakes. Due to the extremely shallow to non-existent soil deposition, the units were excavated in 5cm levels until glacial till was reached throughout the unit floor. Neither test unit contained any cultural materials and no subsurface features were identified at the site. Erosion and varying landforms caused a range in soil deposition depths from 0–101cm, with the deeper deposition found in a slight depression before the northern slope. The organic layer is composed of moderately compact, dark brown loess with an average depth of 6cm. Below this is a layer of mildly compact loess, with colors ranging from yellow brown to red brown to gray brown to light or dark brown. There is no consistent pattern of soil deposition or color, and it may change between one and four times before glacial till is encountered. The till has a high cobble and gravel content mixed with loess of various colors.

Findings

Pedestrian survey, 32 shovel tests and two 1m x1m test excavation units produced a total of only three surface artifacts. The paucity of cultural material indicates that XMH-00936 does not contain additional information that is important to our understanding of the prehistory or history of the region and is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

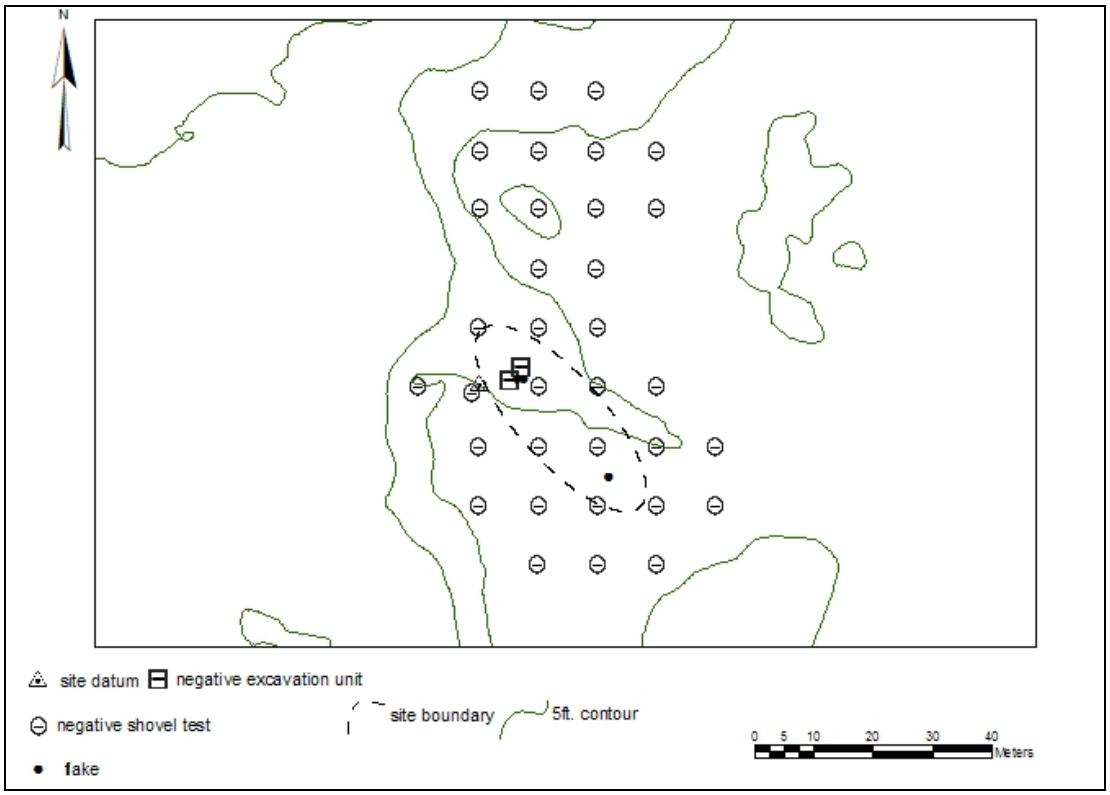

Figure 33. Site map of XMH-00936

XMH-00937
Latitude:
Longitude:
Determination: Not Eligible

Site XMH-00937 is found on a long, low, north-south trending ridge. Sites XMH-00935, XMH-00936, and XMH-00982 are also located on this ridge. Mark Lake is located 600m to the north and is the nearest water source. The view shed at the site is approximately 270º with views to the north blocked by vegetation. The Alaska Range is visible to the west, Donnelly Dome to the south and the Granite Mountains to the east. Surface visibility is less than 15 percent.

Site XMH-00937 consists of five chert flakes found in a buffalo wallow during 2002 Phase I investigations (Hedman et al. 2003). Only one flake was relocated in 2005. Shovel tests were systematically placed throughout the site area at intervals of 10m during the 2005 evaluation. A total of 39 new shovel tests were excavated. None of the 39 shovel tests were positive and no new artifacts were found during the 2005 evaluation. The depths of the shovel tests varied, but all were excavated to glacial till. Based on the results of the survey and testing, the site area is estimated at approximately 10m x 10m.

Figure 34. General view of site XMH-00937, facing south

No test units were excavated due to the lack of subsurface cultural materials. Soil deposition varied from 4-50cm across the site area. The shallowest soil was found in the eroded buffalo wallow. Due to the uneven soil deposition, there is a range of soil colors and textures. The organic layer has an average depth of 6cm and is composed of dark brown loess. Below this is a loess layer, moderately compact and brown, with some red and light brown variations, followed by a layer of similar composition, but light brown in soil color. Glacial till appears in the next layer and is composed of yellow brown loess with a high density of cobbles and gravels.

Findings

Pedestrian survey and 39 shovel tests produced a total of five surface artifacts. The paucity of cultural material indicates that XMH-00937 does not contain additional information that is important to our understanding of the prehistory or history of the region and is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

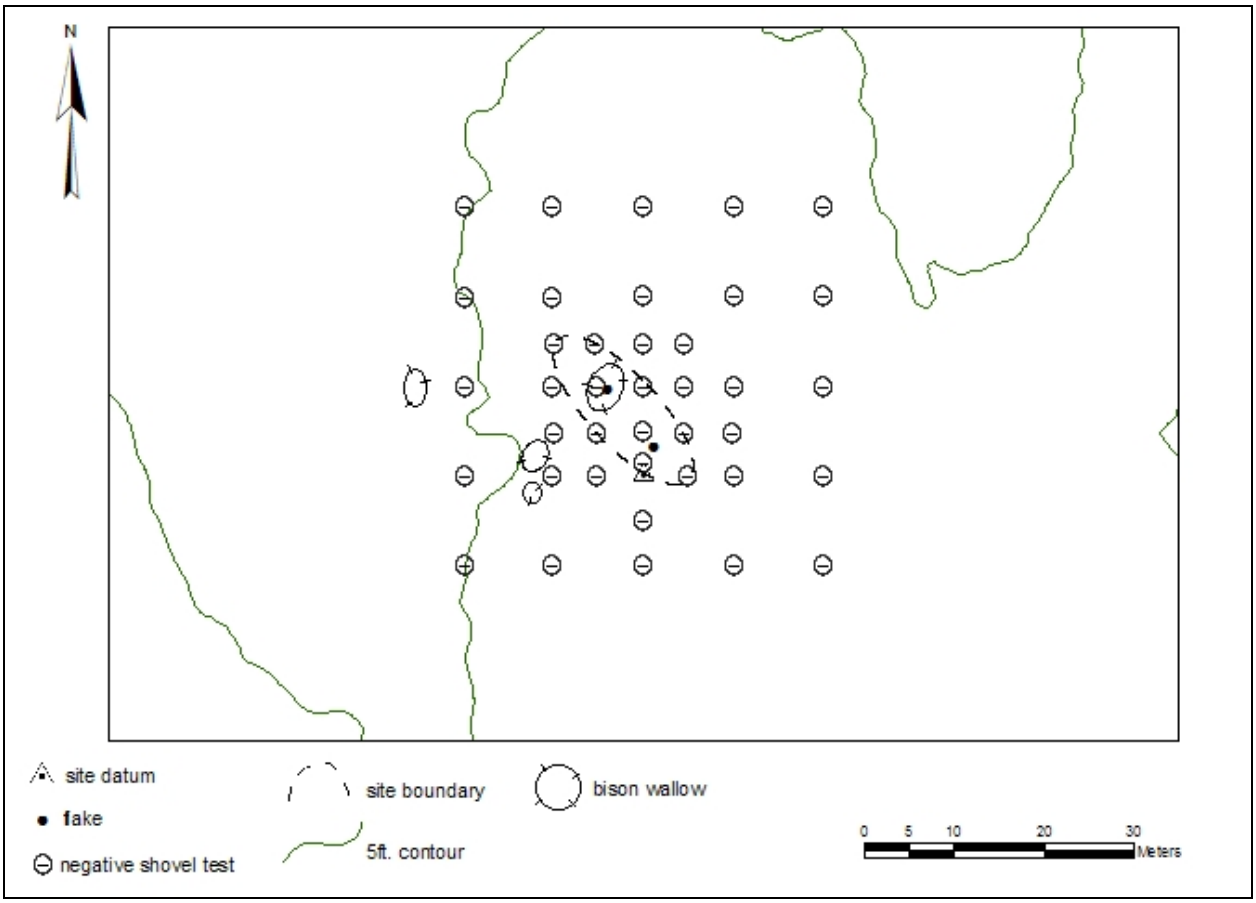

Figure 35. Site map of XMH-00937

XMH-00938
Latitude:
Longitude:
Determination: Not Eligible

Site XMH-00938 is located on a moraine situated on the west side of Big Lake. The Alaska Range is visible to the west and southwest and Donnelly Dome can be seen to the south. There is zero surface visibility at the site. There are two water sources close to the site including Big Lake to the east and a small kettle pond to the west.

The site was discovered during the 2002 field season and consists of four flakes found in a single shovel test pit (Hedman et al. 2003). These artifacts were later deemed ecofacts. A total of 19 shovel tests were excavated along the top of the moraine in 2002, all negative. Shovel tests were systematically placed throughout the site area at intervals of 10m during the 2005 evaluation. A total of 29 new shovel tests were excavated. The depths of the shovel tests varied, but all were excavated to glacial till. None of the new 29 shovel tests were positive and no new artifacts were found during the 2005 evaluation.

Figure 36. General view of site XMH-00938, facing east

Findings

Pedestrian survey and 48 shovel tests produced no artifacts. Additionally, the artifacts recorded in 2002 were later determined to be ecofacts. This finding suggests that XMH-00938 was not an archaeological site. Therefore, site XMH-00938 is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

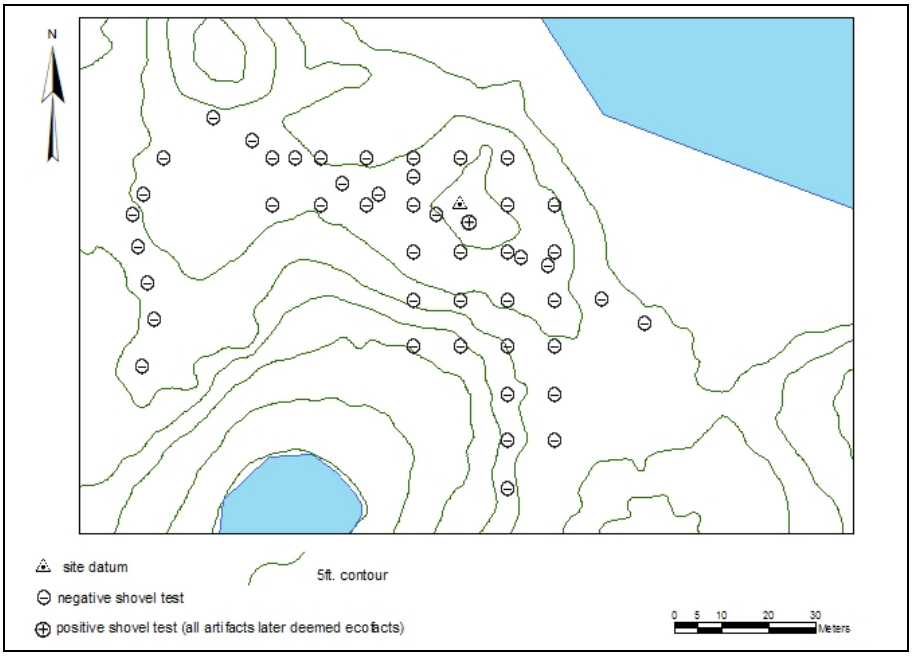

Figure 37. Site map of XMH-00938

XMH-00942
Latitude:
Longitude:
Determination: Eligible

Site XMH-00942 is located on the southern edge of a north-south trending glacial moraine. The nearest water source is Big Lake, located 70m to the west of the site datum. The view shed at the site is extremely limited due to surrounding vegetation. Visible landmarks include the Alaska Range to the west and Big Lake to the west. Surface visibility at the site is five percent and is limited to one small exposure on the western edge of the site.

Site XMH-00942 consists of eight artifacts: seven chert flakes and one obsidian flake. One obsidian flake and one chert flake were found in shovel tests during a Phase I survey conducted in 2002 (Hedman et al. 2003). The artifacts were found in separate test pits at depths of 7-32cmbs. In all, 13 shovel tests were excavated in 2002, two of which were positive (containing one flake each). Both flakes were collected. Five additional chert flakes were found in a test unit and one chert flake was found on the surface during the 2005 Phase II investigations.

Figure 38. General view of site XMH-00942, heading south

Shovel tests were systematically placed throughout the site area at 10m intervals. A total of 35 shovel tests were excavated during the 2005 Phase II evaluation of the site. The depths of shovel tests varied, but all were excavated to glacial till. None of the 35 shovel tests were positive. Based on the results of the survey and testing, the site boundaries are estimated to be 15m x 65m.

One 1m x 1m test unit was excavated at XMH-00942. The test unit was placed next to one of the original positive shovel tests from the 2002 survey. The southeast corner of the test unit is

located 3m west and 0m north of the site datum. The test unit was excavated in 10cm levels until glacial till was reached throughout the entire unit floor. The test unit yielded a total of five artifacts, all from level 2, located 10-20cm below the unit datum. No subsurface features were identified at the site. Soil thickness varied 5-62cm across the site. Areas around the edges of the landform are eroded due to the slope and therefore have a lesser amount of deposition, averaging 10cm. Soil in these areas consists of loosely compacted, dark brown, organically rich loess to an average depth of 5cm. Below this organic horizon, the soil is moderately compacted yellow brown loess with a low density of gravels and cobbles. Glacial till is encountered below this loess deposit and consists of loosely compacted yellow brown sandy loess with a high density of gravels and cobbles. The areas on top of the landform do not show signs of erosion and therefore are characterized by deeper soil deposits, averaging 40cm. Soil in these areas consists of loosely compacted, dark brown, organically rich loess to an average depth of 10cm. Below this organic horizon, the soil is moderately compacted brown loess with a low density of gravels and cobbles. Glacial till is encountered below this loess deposit and consists of loosely compacted yellow brown sandy loess with a high density of gravels and cobbles.

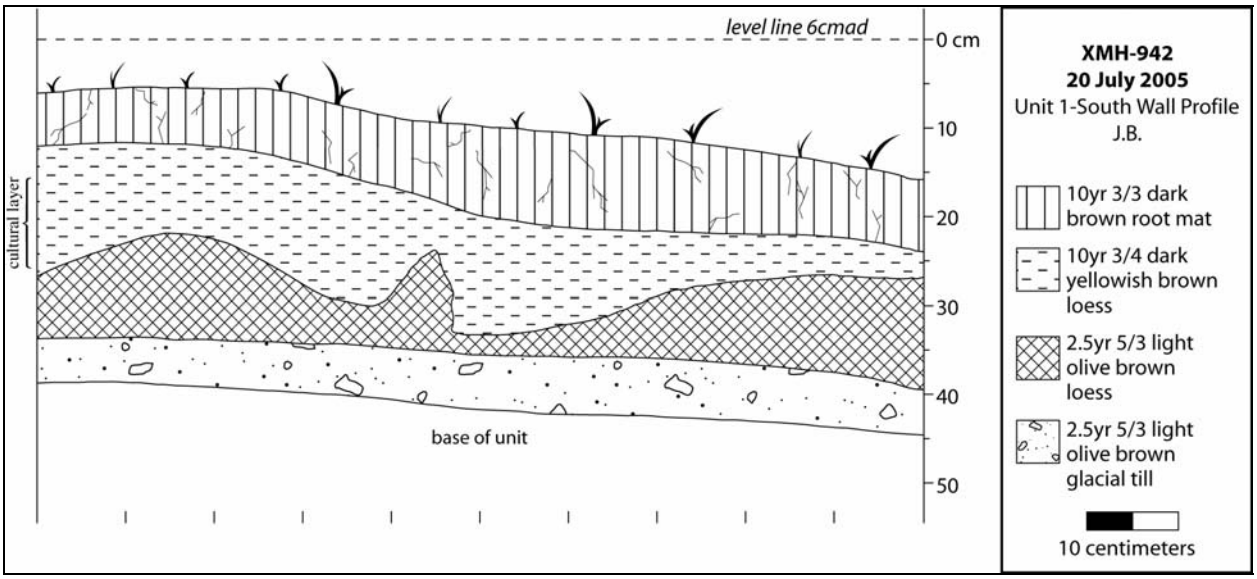

Figure 39. Soil profile from test unit at XMH-00942

Findings

A total of eight artifacts were recorded at XMH-00942. One was recovered from the surface and seven were recovered from below the surface. The materials at the site include chert and obsidian. Based on the results of survey and testing the site area is estimated to be approximately 15m x 65m.

Site XMH-00942 is a small lithic site with both surface and buried components. With the presence of obsidian, a non-locally occurring material type, and buried cultural material XMH-00942 is in an excellent position to contribute to our knowledge of prehistoric land use patterns. *In situ* artifacts and soil stratigraphy indicate datable material and diagnostic artifacts may be present and could be used to date human use of the site, potentially contributing to a broader regional context. Site XMH-00942 is an intact archaeological site with integrity. The site is eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places under criterion D, for its potential to yield information important in understanding the prehistory of the region.

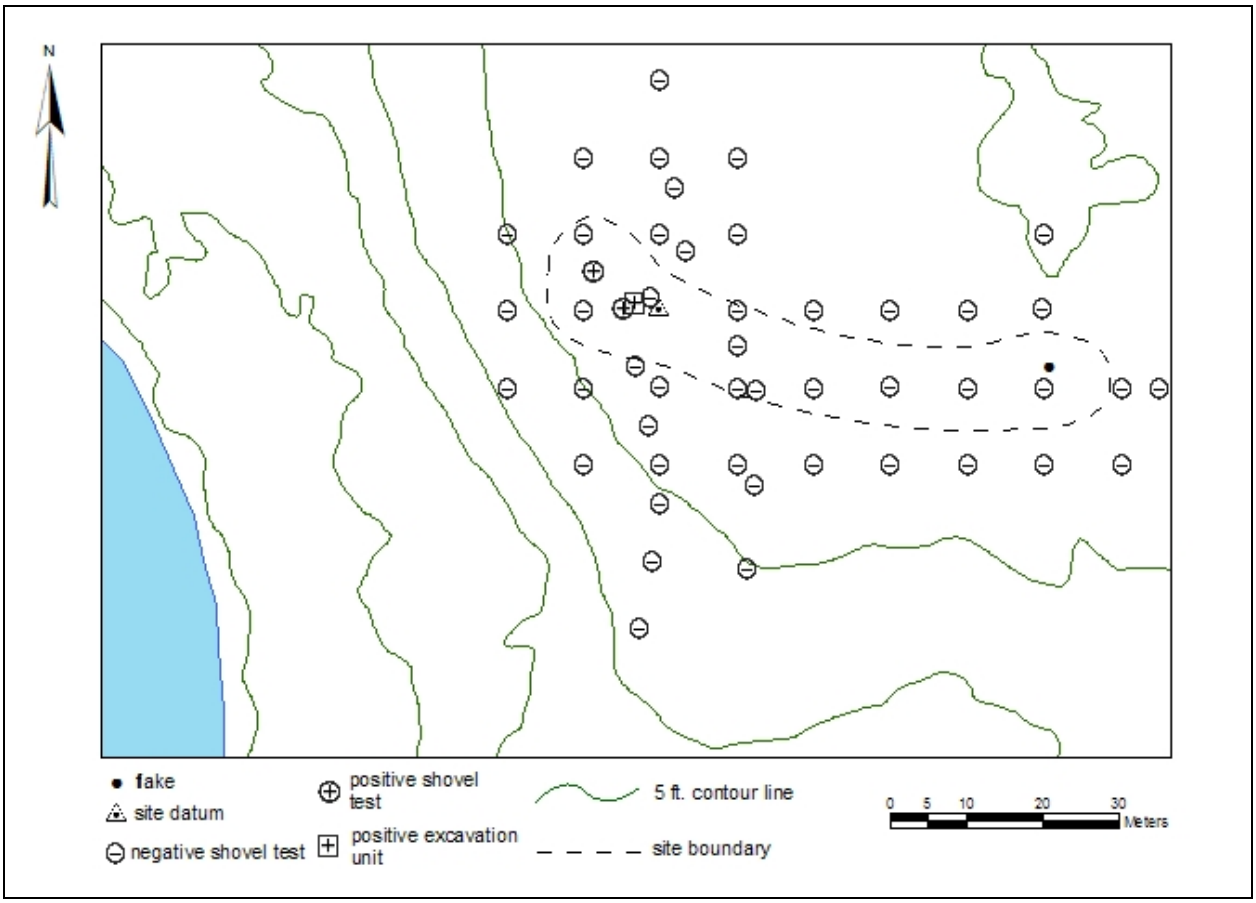

Figure 40. Site map of XMH-00942

XMH-00943
Latitude:
Longitude:
Determination: Not Eligible

Site XMH-00943 is located on a moraine overlooking Big Lake on its southeastern edge. The Alaska Range is visible to the west and southwest and Donnelly Dome can be seen to the south. There is no surface visibility at the site.

Site XMH-00943 consists of four flakes. These flakes were discovered during the 2002 Phase I survey (Hedman et al. 2003). Twelve shovel tests were excavated in 2002 in two parallel lines down the center of the moraine. Two test pits yielded cultural material including a broken quartz flake, a late stage reduction flake of tan chert, a cortical flake of tan rhyolite and a relatively large edge-modified flake of tan rhyolite. The artifacts were collected. No artifacts were found on the surface.

Shovel tests were systematically placed throughout the site area at intervals of 10m during the 2005 evaluation. A total of 34 new shovel tests were excavated. The depths of the shovel tests varied, but all were excavated to glacial till. None of the 34 shovel tests were positive and no new artifacts were found during the 2005 evaluation. Based on the results of the survey and testing, the site area is estimated at approximately 10m x 30m.

Figure 41. General view of site XMH-00943, facing west

None of the 2005 shovel tests were positive and the crew was unable to accurately locate the positive shovel test pits from 2002 due to incomplete maps. As a result, no 1m x 1m test units were excavated at site XMH-00943. The soil thickness at the site varied, but for most of the site thickness ranged from 10-50cm before terminating at glacial till. The soil here consists of a dark brown organic mat averaging 10cm in thickness, followed by a layer of brown loess, giving way to thinner layer of light or yellow brown loess above a light or yellow brown glacial till. This differed from the shovel tests in the northern portion of the grid shovel tests were excavated through many layers of sand. These shovel tests showed a profile of a thick very dark brown organic mat (15-20cm) above 10-20cm of brown loess above 50-60cm of brown sand on top of brown sandy glacial till. These sandy shovel tests were located on the edge of the moraine closest to Big Lake, and it is possible that this area was once part of the lake bed, or the lake shore.

Findings

Pedestrian survey and 46 shovel tests produced a total of only four surface artifacts. The paucity of cultural material indicates that XMH-00943 does not contain additional information that is important to our understanding of the prehistory or history of the region and is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

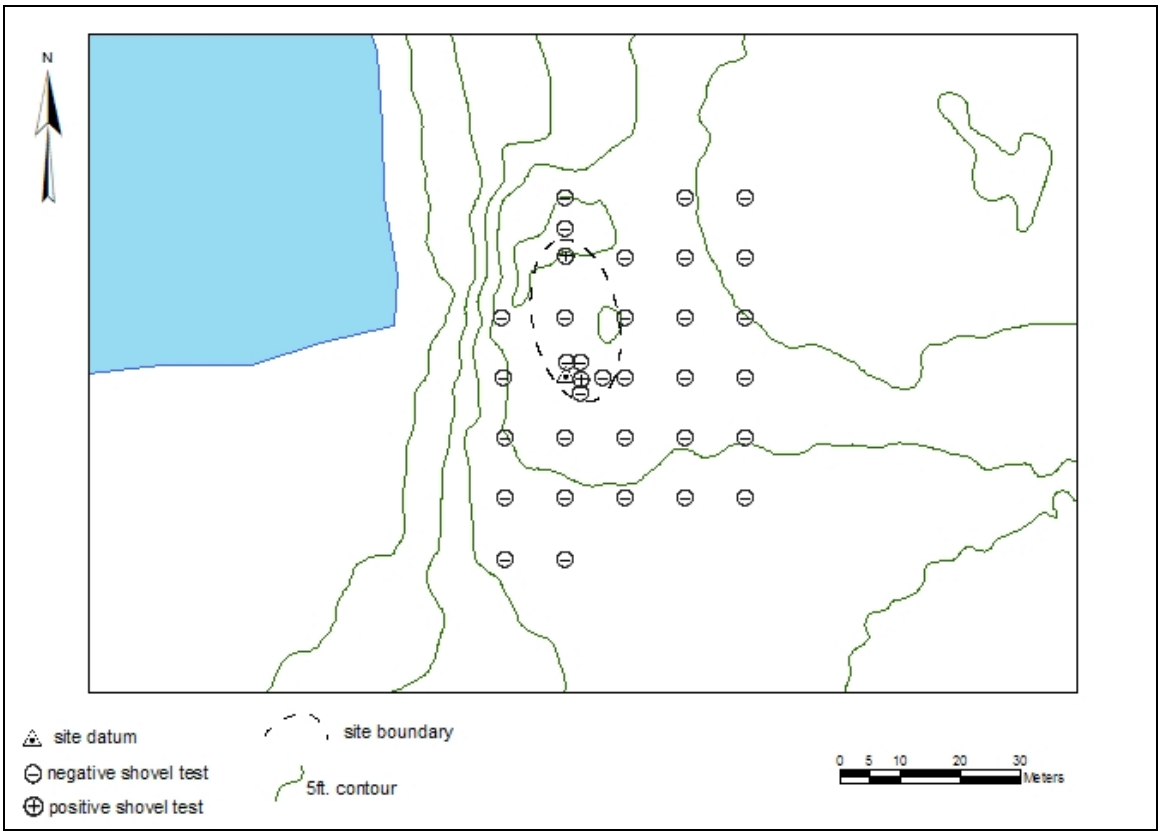

Figure 42. Site map of XMH-00943

XMH-00944
Latitude:
Longitude:
Determination: Not Eligible

Site XMH-00944 is located on a large glacial knoll. The nearest water sources to the site are an unnamed pond located 125m to the northwest and a second unnamed pond located 100m to the north. The view shed at the site is estimated to be 180°. Donnelly Dome is visible to the south-southeast, Windy Ridge to the east and the Alaska Range to the southwest. Surface visibility is estimated to be 50 percent.

Site XMH-00944 consists of eight flakes. One black chert tertiary flake was found on the surface of the landform during a 2002 Phase I survey (Hedman et al. 2003). The site was evaluated in 2005 and the flake was relocated and an additional six flakes were found on the surface of the site, totaling seven surface flakes altogether.

Shovel tests were systematically placed throughout the site area at 10m intervals. Two shovel tests were placed at 5m intervals off of the positive shovel test and the surface flakes. A total of 26 shovel tests were excavated at the site. The depths of the shovel tests varied but all were excavated to glacial till. One shovel test was positive, containing one tertiary basalt flake. Chert, basalt and quartz were present among the debitage. No tools were found at the site. Based on the results of survey and testing, the boundaries of the site are estimated to be 18m x 16m.